tugar trust contumacious cases, that of Mr. John W. Macartney, a local stock broker; but, at Mr. Wilson's request, it was post-poned until 1 o'clock this afternoon.

MR. MACARTNEY'S TRIAL.

ley This Afternoon. The trial of Mr. John W. Macartney, indicted June 20 and October 1, 1814, for refusing to answer inquiries propounded to him in June, 1894, by the committee of the Senate appointed to investigate the alleged bribery of senators by the sugar trust in connection with the Wilson tariff bill, was proceeded with this afternoon before Judge Bradley, in Criminal Court No. 2, Mr. Macartney being the last of the alleged sugar trust contumacious witnesses to be placed on trial. Mr. Macartney was represented by Mr. Jere M. Wilson, District

Attorney Davis, assisted by Mr. D. W. Baker, conducting the prosecution.

The same jury, with one exception, serving in the Seymour case, were sworn in Mr. Macartney's case, Talesman Geo. W. Nairn taking the place of Lawrence G. Fletcher. Mr. Baker explained the government's case to the jury, stating that Mr. Macariney was asked if any United States senator or the clerk of any senator had speculated through his firm (Corson & Macariney) in the stocks or certificates of the American Sugar Retining Company on New York stock exchange between February 1, 1894, and the time of the investigation, and that he declined to answer the questions on the ground that his business being a private one the committee had no right to require an answer.

First Witness Called.

The defense reserved its opening, and Mr. Davis called as his first witness Harry H. Smith, the clerk of the committee, who testified as to the issuance of the subpoena, summoning Mr. Macartney as a witness before the committee. Mr. Smith also stated that Mr. Macarinev appeared and testified before the investigating com-mittee. B. W. Layton, a deputy in the mittee. B. W. Layton, a deputy in the office of the sergeant-at-arms of the Senate, testified that he personally served the summons upon Mr. Macartney at the lat-

Mr. W. C. Prentlss, who took the testimony of Mr. Macartney before the committee, was next called to the witness stand by Mr. Davis. He produced his original notes, and from them read the testimony of the defendant mony of the defendant.

Witness Cross-Examined.

On cross-examination Mr. Wilson asked Mr. Prentiss if, previous to the testimony of Mr. Macartney, every senator, with the exception of Senators Quay and McPherson, had not testified that they had not dealt in sugar stocks. Mr. Davis objected to the question, when Mr. Wilson explained that he desired to show that the questions asked Mr. Macartney were those simply of Senator Allen, and that the committee really did not desire that the de-fendant should answer the questions men-tioned in the indictment.

Judge Bradley, however, sustained the district attorney's objection, Mr. Wilson noting an exception.

Mr. Davis then announced the close of the government's case, when Mr. Wilson moved the court to direct a verdict of not guilty. He based the motion on three grounds: First, that the questions which Mr. Macartney declined to answer were asked not by the committee, but by Sen-ator Allen; second, that the committee did not insist upon answers to them, and third, that the committee did not inform Mr. Macartney that answers were required by the committee, nor did the committee advise him that his refusal to answer the questions would subject him to punish-

Was Merely a Colloquy. Mr. Wilson proceeded to argue the mo ticn, contending that the examination of Mr. Macartney really amounted to a colloquy between him and Senator Allen, and that it was Senator Allen and not the com-mittee who made the inquiries and who

desired that they be answered. Mr. Baker Replies.

Mr. Wilson was replied to by Mr. Baker and Mr. Davis, the former remarking that the only real ground urged in support of the motion for a verdict of not guilty was the contention of Mr. Wilson, that the questions which the defendant refused to answer were not committee questions. Mr. Baker submitted that Senator Allen

as a member of the committee, represented the committee in asking the questions. Mr. Baker referred to the fact that Senator Allen warned Mr. Macartney of the consequences of his refusal to answer, and that the latter stated in reply that he was willing to bear them. The fact that the asked the defendant by Senator Allen was, said Mr. Baker, a sufficient answer to the contention of Mr. Wilson that they were

not committee inquiries.

Mr. Wilson having claimed that the questions asked Mr. Macartney were not pertinent.

Mr. Davis submitted that they were clearly responsive to investigation, as di-rected by the Senate.

Mr. Davis also submitted that the defend-

ant cannot justify his refusal on the ground that the inquiries were directed to his private affairs, for the Supreme Court in the Chapman case decided that such an inquiry can be made.

At 3 o'clock court adjourned until tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

WAS MR. CRULL MURDERED!

His Rody, Showing Evidence of Foul Play, Identified. Special Disputch to The Evening Star.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., June 21.-Late last Saturday night the remains of some unknown person were found in the river about a mile above Sistersville, in a badly decomposed condition. It was the body of a man dressed in good, but plain clothes, with a hole under his right ear resembling a hole made by a bullet.

At a scot near where the remains of this found was a wagon which contained an ax, cot and pillows, all clotted with blood, which has stood there sinc the finding of the body. Some farmer Some farmers saw this wagon drawn by two horses, with three others trailing along behind, and driven by two men, pass their homes Fri-day afternoon, and from which they noticed a peculiar stench. The men in a hurry and very much excited. is probable that the man was mur-

dered in the interior of that county, and everything that would lead to identification taken from his clothes, and then he was driven there and dumped into the river. There is little doubt that the man mur-ered is M. J. Crull of Richmond, Va. He left there several weeks ago for Sisters left in a wagon drawn by five horses. Mr. Charles Croll, son of the murdered man, is positive that he must also have been foully dealt with.

All of the property found in the wago tess recognized at once by the son as that carried by his father. He carried a very small amount of money with him. Crull small amount of money with him. Crull was accompanied by his wife's cousin, Irving Brown, who recently came to Richmond from Sandusky, N. Y. He is missing, and it is thought he was foully dealt

Last Deed Filed Today.

The last of the deeds completing the compromise made by the heirs of the late Mary Van Riswick were filed today. By one of them Martina Carr and her husband and Avarilla Lambert and her husband conveyed a tract of land containing 18% acres on the 7th street road near the trict line, to Wilton J. Lambert in fee. This was used as a summer residence by Mrs. Van Riswick. By other deeds from the same grantors house No. 1411 V street northwest was conveyed to Maud C. Lambert and house No. 1413 V street to Mildred R. Lambert. dred B. Lambert.

Commissioners Dissent. The Commissioners today wrote a letter to Senator Hale upon the subject of the proposed amendment to the pending deficiency bill, which has for its object the remission of all penalties and charges, except six per cent interest annually, on arrears of taxes which shall be paid on or before sixty days after the approval of the before sixty days after the approval of the bill. The Commissioners say that after a conference with the assessor for the Dis-trict they have reached the conclusion that they cannot recommend the proposed legis-lation. In their judgment, the relief available to delinquents under the District ep-propriation act of 1897 is ample, and an extension of leniency at this time would be an encouragement to those now delin-quent to further neglect and lead to like shortcomings on the part of others.

WOOL PASSED OVER

Senate Resumes Consideration of the He is Arraigned Before Justice Brad-Tariff Bill.

PULP, PAPER AND BOOKS SCHEDULE

Its Discussion Completed in 35 to as reported. Minutes.

SESSION OF THE HOUSE

On the opening of the Senate today Mr. Allison (Iowa), in charge of the tariff bill, stated that it had been expected to go on today with the wool schedule, but he asked consent that this go over until tomorrow, and that the Senate proceed today with schedule M, relating to pulp, paper and books. There was a whispered conference between Mr. Jones (Ark.) and Mr. Allison and, no objection being made, the consideration of the paper schedule proceeded. On the first paragraph (390) Mr. Vest.

(Mo.) moved to strike out the committee amendment providing a refaliatory duty on wood pulp coming from countries imposing an export duty on wood pulp. Mr. Vest's motion was rejected, and the paragraph agreed to as reported.

On motion of Mr. Allison, paragraph 392 was amended so as to read: "Printing paper, unsized, sized or glued, suitable only for books and newspapers, 15 per cent ad valorem; provided that no such paper shall pay a less rate of duty than three-tenths of one cent per pound." The proviso is a new feature.

In paragraph 393, relating to papers known as copying papers, etc., a new com-mittee amendment is inserted, including "bibulous paper." The rate of the committee amendment on these papers weighing over six pounds and not over ten pounds to the ream, and letter copying books, whether wholly or partly manufactured, was changed from 4 cents per pound and 15 per cent ad valorem to 5 cents per pound and 15 per cent ad valorem.

rem.
Surface coated papers went over, at the request of Mr. Allison.
The committee amendment striking out paragraph 395 (envelopes) was agreed to; also the several paragraphs substituted by also the several paragraphs substituted by the committee on various classes of manu-factured paper, viz., 395, lithographic prints from stone, &c.; 395b, writing, letter, note paper, &c.; 395c, paper hangings, &c.; 395d, books of all kinds not specially provided for. On paragraph 395e, relating to envelopes, plain 25 per cent if bordered &c. 30 per On paragraph 395e, relating to envelopes, plain, 25 per cent, if bordered, &c., 30 per cent, a new committee provision was added as follows: "If made from tissue, parchment, paper, 35 per cent ad valorem."

A new committee paragraph was added, to be known as 395f, providing: "Photograph, autograph and scrap albums, 35 per cent ad valorem."

Playing cards, 20 cents per pack and 20 per cent ad valorem, was agreed to as re-

Praying cards, 20 cents per pack and 20 per cent ad valorem, was agreed to as reported; also manufactured paper not otherwise provided for, 35 per cent ad valorem. This concluded the paper schedule, which had been covered within thirty-five minutes. In schedule N, sundries, paragraphs 400 (beads of all kinds), 401 (braids, &c.), 402 (thair brushes) and 402 (bristles &c.) were (hair brushes) and 4021/2 (bristles, &c.) were agreed to as reported.

The paragraph relating to buttons and button forms was changed in some features of phraseology A new paragraph, to be known as 40234, was agreed to, providing duties on trousers buckles, varying from 5 cents to 15 cents per 100, according to grade, and a

uniform ad valorem of 15 per cent.

In the paragraph on buttons of various kinds the clause referring to buttons of bone was made to include "steel trousers buttons" at one-fourth cent per line per

The important paragraph on coal went over at the request of Mr. Allison.

The paragraph on corks was amended on motion of Mr. Allison, making manufactured corks over three-fourth inch in diameter 15 cents per pound, three-fourths inches and less in diameter 25 cents per

Mr White (Cal.) moved to strike out the entire paragraph. Disagreed to.

Paragraphs 407 to 412 inclusive were agreed to as reported.

Sustaining the Match Industry

Matches caused something of a contest. Mr. Allison moved to disagree to the committee amendment of 20 per cent ad valorem and to agree to the House rates, with changes making the rate 8 cents per gross boxes, in place of 10% cents per thousand when imported in bulk, in place of one cent Mr. Vest and Mr. Gray opposed the rates, the latter stating that the business was enormously profitable.

Mr. Allison explained that the change from ad valorem to specific was made on the recommendation of treasury experts, and that the rates in part offset the ad-vance on the raw materials, including

In response to the suggestion of a match trust, Mr. Allison stated there were 30 to 35 independent match companies. He said one of the concerns had recently establish ness was to be retained in this country the rates proposed must be given as a means of

had a letter from the proprietor of a large match concern at Camden, N. J., saying no increase of duty was desired, and that the increase was in the interest of the Diamond

match trust.

Mr. Allison responded by reading from the hearing before the ways and means committee, showing that the match factor-ies there, except the one quoted by Mr. Smith, desired increased rates. He said it was evident there was a division on the match question in New Jersey.

The changes proposed by Mr. Allison were agreed to, and Mr. White (Cal.) then

moved to substitute 20 per cent ad valorem: disagreed to, 20-26. On paragraph 414, percussion caps, etc., Mr. Vest moved to reduce the rate on biasting caps from \$2.36 to \$2.07 (the Wil-

son rate) per 1,000 caps; rejected.

Mr. Pettigrew moved to add a clause fixing the rate on safety fuses at 10 pe cent. He said these fuses were used in mining operations, and that the article was controlled by a trust. He submitted letters and statements, showing the extent of the alleged fuse trust, and its division of the aneged fuse trust, and its division of territory, and purpose, he said, of plundering the country. Mr. Pettigrew said he proposed to place senators from the mining states on record, to see if they favored giving this bonus to the trust as against

Mr. Wilson (Wash.) remarked that the mining company and not the miner paid for Mr. Pettigrew answered that thousands

of miners in the mountains were compelle to buy their own fuses.

Mr. Teller (Col.) supported Mr. Pettigrew's contention, saying that a large amount of the mining, particularly in silver and gold, was done by individual miners. He felt that the committee had not heard from the individuals, but only from the trust, if any evidence had been presented. Mr. Teller said he doubted whether the framers of the bill had proceeded on the lines of protection or of revenue, but certainly there was nothing in the item to aid any one but the trust. The mining industry was willing to bear its just share as a means of protecting American industry and means of protecting American industry and equalizing the differences in labor stand-ards here and abroad, but it was not will-ing to contribute to the profits of a trust. If this was a revenue tax it should not be imposed on the poor man's fuse. Mr. Teller asked the committee to state what justification, from the standpoint of protection, there was for the rate on fuses

Mr. Platt (Conn.), who, with Mr. Allison, is in charge of the bill, said this was "the most remarkable tempest in a teapot" he had ever witnesse. All that seemed necessary to get a duty lowered was to present sent some newspayer clipping declaring that a trust existed. He did not know whether there was a trust or not, but he urged that the rate on fuses, which would come under the general "basket clause" of 35 to 45 per cent, was a just one. In the course of the discussion Mr. Teller remarked that he would have some other questions to ask the committee before the

Lost on a Tie Vote. vote on the Pettigrew amendment was, yeas, 24; nays, 24, a tie, and the Vice President declared the amendment lost. Measrs. Mantle, Pettigrew, Stewart and

Teller, silver republicans, voted in the

Teller, silver republicans, voted in the affirmative with the democrats.

Feathers and downs went over at the request of Mr. Allison.

The succeeding paragraphs (416 to 42°s were agreed to as reported, except 420, which was changed on motion of Mr. Allison, making hair, curled, for beds, and hair, drawn or cleaned, 10 per cent.

The paragraph relating to jewelry, precious stones, &c., was agreed to as reported, at 00 per cent. at 60 per cent.

The paragraph on diamonds and other

precious stones went over at the request of Mr. Allison Pearls in their natural state was changed to include "half pearls," and was agreed Hides Go Over.

This brought the Senate to the leather paragraphs. The first paragraph, on hides, went over at the request of Mr. Allison. The next paragraph, on manufactured leather, was entered upon, but Mr. Vest said it would all hinge on the treatment of hides, and Mr. Smith (N. J.) asked that it go over. This was agreed to.
In this connection Mr. Allen (Neb.) ask-

ed Mr. Allison what the committee pro-posed doing on hides.

Mr. Allison responded that he had asked Mr. Allison responded that he had asked that hides go over in order to reach an un-derstanding as to whether the rate was to be ad valorem or specific. So far as he knew, he added, the committee intended to ask the Senate to retain the duty on hides, either ad valorem or specific.

Mr. Stewart (Nev.) remarked that he hoped the rate whatever it was would be enough to amount to something, to which Mr. Allison jocularly remarked that he hened so, too. Mr. Allen suggested that any material changes should not be brought in at the eleventh hour "If there is any eleventh hour," answered

Mr. Allison, "the committee will stand where it is now." All paragraphs relating to gloves went over at the request of Mr. Allison. Paragraphs 436 to 443, covering harness, manufactures of amber, etc., bone, masks, maiting made of cocoa fiber or rattan and musical instruments were agreed to as reported, the amber paragraph being changed to include spar and cork. Paragraphs 443 to 445 inclusive went

over. They include paintings, pencils of paper or leaded. Pencil lead, photographic dry plates, pipes and smokers' articles and plows were agreed to as reported. The paragraph on plows and other agricultural implements, 20 per cent, brought on a brief contest, Mr. Vest and Mr. White criticising the committee's action. In this connection Mr. Allison stated that the assertion by Mr. Vest during previous debates that the American factories were selling goods abroad cheaper than at home had been disproved, to which statement Mr. Vest demurred, saying his position

was amply upheld.

Mr. Vest moved to strike out the paragraph leaving these articles on the free list-disagreed to, 24-29. The succeeding paragraphs, hatters' plush, umbrellas, waste, was agreed to as reported, motions by Mr. Vest and Mr. White to substitute the Wilson rates being disagreed to without division.

On the Free List.

This unexpectedly brought the Senate to the free list, all of the customs features of the bill having been either considered or passed over. This apparent progress was offset, however, by the fact that the wool, silk and leather schedules and the paragraphs on gloves had gone over during the day, while several other features of the customs portions of the bill had gone over at previous stages of the debate.

Mr. Bacon (Ga.) offered an amendment, to be urged later, placing cotton ties on the free list. Mr. White suggested that it was not ad-Mr. White suggested that it was not advisable to go on with the free list unless paragraphs could be reconsidered in case they were effected by changes on wool, leather or other articles on the dutiable

Mr. Allison assented to this arrangement, Mr. Morgan (Ala.) interposed an objec-tion, however, saying he would not consent to going on with the free list until the dutiable list was completed. He expressed his profound sympathy for Mr. Allison in having to adopt the hurried program required by the cancus.

Mr. Allison insisted that the considera-

tion of the free list ought to go on. He explained the parliamentary status of the oill, which would permit any senator to present amendments at later stages, and after the bill was reported from the com-mittee of the whole to the Senate to demand a vote on any amendment.

Mr. Morgan assented on this explanation that the consideration of the free list pro-The first paragraph was left blank a to the date when the exemptions from duty shall go into effect.

Acids (452) went over at Mr. Allison's re-Actos (452) Went of the Actos (456).

A new paragraph (453½) was agreed to on motion of Mr. White placing anti-toxine

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

After the approval of the fournal in the House of Representatives today a special order was adopted providing for the consideration of a bill appropriating \$100,000 for the repair of dry dock No. 3 at the New York navy yard.

Mr. Henderson (Iowa) explained the necessity for the apprepriation, saying that leaks had appeared which threaten the collapse of the dock. Immediate measures to repair the damage, he said, were necessary. He read a letter from the Secretary The water flowing from dock No. 3 into dock No. 2 threatened it also. In answer to an inquiry by Mr. Sayers (Texas) Mr. Henderson said dock No. 3

had been completed within the last year. The injury probably had been done by powerful dredging machinery or by the prows of vessels. The accident, he said, should not be made the basis for adverse critiof the construction of the dock.

Mr. Simpson of Kansas suggested that
the matter had not been considered by the

committee on naval affairs.

Mr. Cummings of New York said this dock was the only dock on the Atlantic coast, where a large battle ship could be repaired. He thought the trouble had its origin in the fact that it was built of timber instead of stone.

Mr. Cannon of Illinois believed that some one was in fault, either the contractor or the supervising officers. The responsibility for the leak should be fixed.

The resolution was adopted—114 to 12. .

Mr. Latimer (S.C.) asked unanimous consent to have considered a bill declaring a state capable of entirely controlling the liquor traffic.
This Mr. W. A. Stone (Pa.) said was an

cutgrowth of a local fight in South Car-

olina, in which the courts had made a decision, and was not a proper matter for consideration by the House. He objected to its consideration.

Mr. Dingley (Me.), from the committee on ways and means, presented a favorable report on a joint resolution providing that foreign exhibitors at the Omaha exposition in 1898 may bring to this country laborers to prepare and have charge of exhibits. Two amendments provide that the Secre-tary of the Treasury shall fix the number of laborers to enter the country. of laborers to enter the country, and that they shall leave the United States within months from the termination of the

SHOT THE GIRL AND HIMSELF.

then, at 1:05 p.m., adjourned until Thurs

On motion of Mr. Dingley the House

Malone Wilson Commits Suicide After Wounding Maggie Hines. WALTHAM, Mass., June 21.-Malone I.

Wilson of this city shot and dangerously wounded Maggie Hines, a domestic em ployed in the boarding house of Mrs. Moulton, Wilson's mother, today. Wilson then went into his own room, and placing the discharged weapon, killing himself instantly.
Wilson was about thirty-seven years of age. Miss Hines was about thirty-three.
The motive for the deed is not known.

Steamship Arrivals. At New York-Spree, from Bremen: Boterdam, from Rotterdam; Veic, from Liver-

At Cherbourg-Aller, from New York for At Southampton-Barbarossa, from New York for Bremen. At Gibraltar-Kaiser Wilhelm II, from New York for Genoa.

At London-Lord Erne, from Baltimore; Mississippi, from New York. At Moville State of Nebraska, from New York for Glasgow. At Liverpool-Teutonic, from New York.

the Service.

Dr. Woodward Makes a Number of Suggestion in Reference to the Care 61 Poor Patients.

Health Officer Woodward today made a report, upon the request of Senator McMillan, of the duties of the physicians to the poor, which is in substance as follows:

First, The work of the physicians to the ocor is supervised by this department through weekly reports submitted by them, and through prescriptions issued by them and returned to this department as vouchers by the druggists who have filled such prescriptions.

Second, No physician who desires to secure private practice would undertake to treat any large number of poor patients at his office, as their presence there would keep a more desirable class away. And in view of the small compensation received by the physicians to the poor, they cannot afford to maintain separate offices for their official work. In further view of such small compensation, and of the fact that dispensaries are maintained in various parts of the city, largely at government expense; and in order to diminish the work of the physicians, and to lessen the liability of it interfering with their opportunities of securing private practice, it has been the policy of this department to diminish such work as far as possible by instructing them to treat officially, as office patients, only such cases as are unable to visit disper saries for treatment. There is, therefore in my judgment, very great need for the establishment and maintenance of free dispensaries in this city.

A Closer Supervision.

Third. With the view of enabling the responsible officer to exercise a closer supervision over the work of the physicians to the poor, I respectfully suggest that all calls for their services be taken either at the police stations or at the various dispensaries already established, or hereafter pensaries aready established, or nereatter to be established; and that each of them be provided with a telephone, or that their compensation be sufficiently increased to justify the Commissioners in requiring them to provide themselves with tele-

The superiority of the dispensary plan over the suggested arrangement of providing for the treatment of all poor patients in the superiority of the dispensary plan over the suggested arrangement of providing for the freatment of an poor pa-tients by the physicians to the poor lies in the fact that the dispensary staffs include the leading men in the medical profession, and their equipment includes, or should in-clude, the latest appliances for the diagnoclude, the latest appliances for the diagnosis and treatment of the various forms of disease; while the physicians to the poor are usually taken from the younger practitioners whose experience has been comparatively limited, who have not in their private work, and cannot in their official work, acquire special knowledge in any one branch, and whose financial resources would not, ordinarily, justify them in providing all of the appliances afforded by institutions treating much larger numbers of patients.

Discusses Results. . In my judgment the most beneficial re sults in the medical relief of the poor through dispensaries can be obtained when the management of such institutions is connected with that of some hospital or hospitals, and those in charge are authorized to grant certificates of admission to them. This permits the prompt disposal of them. This permits the prompt disposal of such cases as may, open application to the dispensary for treatment, be found by the examining physician to require hospital ac-

As a matter of fact the purchase of sup-As a matter of fact the purchase of supplies for all of the institutions receiving government aid should, at least so far as it involves the expenditure of government money, be made through a central agency, so as to secure the very considerable reduction in price which could, in my judgment, be obtained by reason of the purchase of goods in large quantities, and under annual contracts; and so that an inspector or chemist could test or analyze samples of all of the tortogeneral contracts. samples of all of the various articles delivered before they are accepted for use.

The question as to the establishment of branch dispensaries is also

ous consideration. Admission by Certificate.

The admissions to the dispensary or directly to the hospital for treatment at public expense should be based upon a certificate issued by some government officer or officers who have investigated the financial condition of the patient and of those legally responsible for his or her care. Provision should be made for an institu tion for the treatment of cases of tubertion for the treatment of cases of tuber-culosis, particularly of the pulmonary type. The duration of these cases, ordinarily, covers such a very considerable period of time that no general hospital can under-take to care for them during the earlier stages, when proper treatment may lead

There is, apparently, need for new legislation in reference to the care of insane patients, pending the determination of their insanity by the process now prescribed by

While the question as to whether the supervision of the government dispensaries supervision of the government dispensaries and hospitals, and of those which receive the government aid, should be assigned to some office already existing, or to some new office to be created for that purpose, is not at present before this department. I have no hesitation in stating, as my opinion of the station of the experience in dispensary ion after a fair experience in dispensary and hospital work, that some supervision in addition to that which now exists should undoubtedly be authorized and provided.

YELLOW FEVER VICTIMS.

Three Passengers Die on the Steame Finance From Colon. NEW YORK, June 21 .- The Columbian

Line steamer Finance arrived today from Colon. Three of her cabin passengers died of yellow fever during the passage, and three others were ill with the same disease when the steamer reached quarantine. There were on board the Finance when she sailed from Colon on June 14 twenty-five saloon cabin passengers, and the officers and crew numbered sixty. Harry Bowen, a circus performer, was taken ill on June 15 and died June 20, and John Hitchcock, who was en route to London, fell ill June 15 and died June 19. Both f these were buried at sea. E. J. Prew, a son-in-law of the acting United States minister at Lima, died of yellow fever early today, and his body was taken to Swinburne Island, where

it will be held until relatives in this country can be communicated with.

The names of the men who are ill are
David Costelle, John Harrigan and Wm. Argall. These will be removed to Swin-burne Island Hospital. The entire ship's crew will also be transferred to Hoffman Island. Therechas been no sickness among the ship's crew. All the effects and bag-gage of botherthe cabin and second pasengers will be thoroughly disinfected at Hofman Island. The steamer will also be subjected nto at thorough disinfection and cleansing before she is allowed to proceed to her dock. Health Officer Doty there is not the slightest danger of there is not the slightest danger of the spread of the slisease.

SCIENTIFIC EXPEDITION SAILS. Will Study the Florae and Faunae South Sed Archipelago.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 21.-An expedition under the charge of C. M. Harris of Augusta, Me., today sailed from here in schooner for the South Sea archipelago and to study the animal, insect and plant life of these peculiar islands. Darwin visited these islands in 1831 and Sid J. D. Hooper and Dr. A. Guenther have been there since but no one has ever explored them care

islands once formed a part of the mainland, as their fauna and flora differ radically from those of any other South Sea islands.

This expedition is backed by Walter Rothschild of London. The equipment cost \$10,000. Harris' assistants are Profs. G. D. Hall of Dartmouth S. P. Drovens Hall of Dartmouth, S. P. Drowne of Providence, R. I., and R. H. Brock, a well-known California ornithologist. It will be gone seven months, and its members expect to classify all the animals, birds, fishes and insects found on the various islands.

PHYSICIANS TO THE POOR BIDS FOR TORPEDO BOATS TO BE REAR ADMIRAL FINANCE AND TRADE

Report Made by the Health Officer Touching Unusual Interest Manifested by Ship Nomination of Commodore Matthews Sent

Some of the Largest Firms Represented-A Great Change From Former Custom.

The opening at the Navy Department of proposals for building three torpedo boats called together more bidders, as one of them expressed it, than used to gather when ten million dollars' worth of naval construction was the stake. Then it was noticeable, too, that the largest ship-building concerns in the United States appeared today as competitors for the little boats, while heretofore they have often disregarded such work. The boats which are sought to be secured are of the highest speed. The contracts will demand not less than 30 knots an hour, which is 21/2 knots faster than the speed fixed for the Porter. Two of them are to have a trial displacement of not less than 230 tons

displacement of not less than 230 tons each, and the other of not less than 260 tons. The successful bidder is allowed eighteen months to build the boats. The bidding today was complex, some bidders making their bids up in variously combined groups of the same elements, and from this fact, as well as because of the great difference in sizes of the boats proposed by different bidders, and the supply or omission of more or less important adjuncts, it is scarcely possible until the adjuncts, it is scarcely possible, until the board of experts, to say which are the low est bids. There was the usual freak bid in the lot, coming from a person who offered to build a boat which would make no less than 40 knots which would make no less than 40 knots an hour, and so would be a world-beater, but, as he forgot to inclose a certified check, his bid was not considered. The bids were as follows:

Geo. Lawley & Son of Boston, one boat of 410 tons, for \$280,000.

Union iron works of San Francisco, one 330-ton boat, \$245,250; two of the same for \$490,500. One boat of 284 tons, for \$225,000; two for \$440,000.

Harlan & Hollingsworth of Wilmington, Del., one boat of 276 tons for \$214,000, one Del., one boat of 276 tons for \$214,000, one of 340 tons for \$235,000, or both for \$449,000. One 267-ton boat for \$212,000, with one of 340 tons for \$235,000, or \$447,000 for both. Another of 340 tons for \$236,000, and still another of the same size for \$233,500, or for both \$467,000. One boat of 276 tons for \$215,000, or two of same for \$425,000. One boat of 267 tons for \$213,000, and for two \$421,000.

\$421,000.

Cramp & Sons of Philadelphia, one 340ton boat for \$245,000.

Bath fron works of Maine, one 300-ton
beat for \$217,900, or two for \$432,000.

Columbian iron works of Baltimore, Md.,
one 230-ton boat for \$210,000, or two for

one 230-ton boat for \$210,000, or two for \$415,000. One 230-ton boat for \$195,000, or two for \$385,000. One 260-ton boat \$225,000, or two for \$444,000. One 230-ton boat and one 260-ton boat for \$435,000 for both. Another pair of boats of 230 tons and 260 tons at \$411,500 for both.

The Gas Engine and Power Company of New York, one 235-ton boat for \$210,000, or two for \$410,000. John H. Dialogue of Camden, N. J., one 243-ton boat for \$243,000, or two for \$478,-

000. One 270-ton boat for \$268,000.

Wolff & Zwicker of Portland, Oregon, one 249-ton boat for \$214,500, or two for \$424,-Chas. Hillmand Shipbuilding and Engine Company of Philadelphia, one 270-ton boat

ACTS OF THE POSTAL CONGRESS. Report Submitted to the Secretary of State.

Gen. Batcheller, president of the late postal congress, today submitted to Secretary Sherman the acts of the late congress, and the Secretary is now busy in signing and transmitting them to the nations represented in the gathering. To the first or principal act there are seventy-one parties, and this is the only act to which the United States subscribes. To the second act there are thirty-one signatories. It relates to declared values of mail matter. The third article concerns money orders, and thirtysix countries are party to it. article provides for parcel posts, with forty-one parties. The fifth act touches "re-couverments," or collections of money through the post offices, and to this there are twenty-six signatures. Under the sixth act the post offices emit small books of identification, something in the nature of special passports. These are much used in Europe, and twenty-six countries are party to the act. By the seventh act, to which thirty-one countries subscribe, perso subscribe to newspapers through the of-fices of the postmasters. While the United States is not party

any of these acts except the first, it has special arrangements with many countries to accomplish the same purpose

FIGURING ON THE VOTE Democratic Nomination for Governe

of Ohio Still in Doubt. Special Dispatch to The Evening Star. COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 21.-Of the 957 delegates to the democratic state convention 454 have now been selected. Of these only 152 have been instructed as to candi-

Paul J. Sorg has 58; A. V. Smalley, 15; R. T. Hough, 8: A. W. Patrick, 14: John W. Winn, 8; H. W. Chapman, 26; John M. Van Meter, 4; H. H. Hunter, 13; Mayor Rice of Canton, S. Rice has since withdrawn.
The thirty-eight votes of this county ar

date for governor.

supposed to be for Allen W. Thurman, but four delegates say they will vote for Jas. Kilbourne on first ballot, while twelve others say they will vote for John J. Lentz after the first ballot. No resolution of in

CHARTER CAME FROM GEORGE III.

Reason New York Chamber of Com merce Congratulates the Queen. NEW YORK, June 21.-The chamber of commerce of this state today sent the following cablegram to the queen: 'Her gracious majesty, the Queen of Eng-

"The chamber of commerce of the state of New York, which received its original charter directly from the hand of your illustrious ancestor, King George III, tenders its congratulations on this happy of casion, and in the spirit of national amit unites with your loving subjects in the earnest prayer that God may bless the (Signed)
"ALEXANDER ECTOR ORR,

GARBAGE NAVY.

It May Be Called Into Commission Once More.

garbage contractor would shortly put the garbage navy once more in commission. The Smith crematory has proven faulty, and after a short time, unless the conditions are materially improved, will be shut down. The Brown crematory is not of sufficient capacity to consume all of the city's summer garbage, and for a time at least the garbage will be transported down the river. In the meantime something is going to be done. An inspector will be sent down the river with each load to see that it is promptly and properly disposed of, and it is strongly intimated that an other Brown crematory will be erected the site of the present one, at the foot of South Capitol street

Regulations for Electric Wiring. The building regulations of the District have never made provision for the electric wiring of buildings, except in the case of theaters, where they simply specify the character of lights to be used, and require that the wires shall be perfectly insulated. The new electric-wiring regulations have heretofore appeared in full in The Star, and are now in the hands of the printer, and will be published with the new building regulations in the near future. Hereafter the electric wiring of houses and electric plants will be regulated by a thorough the start of th ough and comprehensive set of rules. The combining of gas and electric-light fixtures, kmps and chandeliers, is regulated by stringent laws, and the wiring and lighting of theaters will be governed by carefully drawn specifications.

to the Senate.

Commission to Codify the Criminal and Penal Laws Selected by the President.

The President today sent the following ominations to the Senate: State-John G. Foster of Vermont, to be consul general to Halifax. Nova Scotia Wm. B. Dickey of Louisiana, to be consu at Callao, Peru.

Treasury-Joseph W. Ivey of Oregon, to pe collector of customs, district of Alaska; Howard C. Russell of Connecticut, to be an assistant surgeon in the marine hospital service.

Justice-Albert C. Thompson of Ohio, Alexander C. Botkin of Montana and David B. Culberson of Texas, to be the commis sioners to revise and codify the crimina and penal laws of the United States, as provided for by act of Congress approved June 4, 1897.

Navy-Commodore Edmund O. Matthews.

to be a rear admiral; Captain and Assist-ant Quartermaster R. S. Collum, to be major and quartermaster United States marine corps; First Lieutenant Thomas C. Prince, to be captain and assistant quar-termaster United States Marine Corps. War-First Lieutenant Herbert Deakyne, corps of engineers, to be a member of the California debris commission. List of cadets graduates of the Military Academy for appointment as additional second lieu tenants in the army of the United States.

Postmasters.—New York, Frederick W.
Clemon, Palmyra. Pennsylvania, James

Clemon, Palmyra. Pennsylvania, James Bianning, Williamstown; Ezra H. Ripple, Scranton; James M. Hendersor, Etna. California, Wilfred W. Montague, San Francisco. Colorado, Walter S. Clark, Aspen. Illinois, Benjamin F. Boyd, Hillsboro'; Clarence A. Murray, Waukegan; Frank C. Davidson, Clinton; Robert N. Chapman, Charleston. Indiana, Lou Black Orleans. Maryland, Charles W. Farrow, Snow Hill. Iowa, C. V. Hoffman, Oscaloosa, Michigan, Seymour Foster, Lansing; Wm. Jenney, Mount Clemens; Clarence E. Closser, Munising, Missouri, H. H. Mitchell, Clinton. South Carolina, Joshua F. Ensor, Columbia, South Dakota, C. H. Stilwell, Tyndall. Virginia, Jacob W. Dudley, East Radford. Texas, Charles J. Lewis, Clarendon.

TARIFF BILL'S PROSPECTS. Republican Leaders Look for a Vote

Next Thursday Week. The senators in charge of the tariff bill hope that the postponement of the consideration of the weol schedule until tomorrow will enable them to conclude an agreement which will greatly facilitate action on the bill. In the opinion of some of the committee they will settle the matter after a further hearing of the representatives of the Philadelphia carpet men this evening.

It is hoped that two days will suffice to dispose of the wool schedule in the Senate. The managers of the bill are calculating on a vote on the bill in the senate on Thursday of next week, and, as has been publicly stated by Mr. Allison, they count on completing the necessary conference work in a few days after the bill is once out of the Senate. out of the Senate.

Those interested in the matter on the House side do not expect such speedy action in the conference, unless the senate conferees enter into negotiations in a very accommodating spirit. Really the basis of the belief in a speedy conference is the dis-position to yield to the House, in the main.

EXAMINING CANDIDATES.

about forty applicants for it. The applicants are between the ages of twenty-five and thirty-five years, and the qual-ifications required are of the highest char-

acter. CHARGED WITH AN OLD CRIME. Charles Cole Arrested for a Murder

Committed Six Years Ago. Special Dispatch to The Evening Star. PARKRSBURG, W. Va., June 21 .- At daybreak one morning six years ago P. H. Haldemann, paymaster for the Franklin Mining Company, twenty miles north of Pledmont, W. Va., stepped from the train at Franklin station, with the month's pay

at Franklin station, with the month's pay roll, amounting to \$5,000, in a satchel. Some minutes later his dead body was found in the rear of the depot, with the handle of the satchel in his hand.

Charles Cole of Keyser, this state, has just been arrested for the murder. He is charged with being one of a trio that committed the mysterious and almost forgotten crime. A heavy reward was offered at ten crime. A heavy reward was offered at the time for the arrest of the murderers.

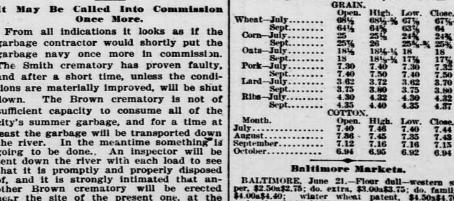
THE MARKET HOUSE CLAIMS. Resolution on the Subject Adopted by the Senate.

The Senate this afternoon adopted a res olution offered by Senator Cockrell directing the Commissioners to report to the Senate all action and proceedings taken by the auditor of the District Supreme Court and the Commissioners under the act providing for the settlement of Northern Liberty market claims. The report shall state specifically the amount and character of each ciaim, the amount approved by the Commissioners and allowed by the auditor.

The resolution sets forth at length all the information desired to be obtained, which includes all the details connected with the claims and all correspondence touching the matter between the Commissioners and other officials.

Army and Navy Personals. R. H. Washington has been appointed pay clerk for the training ship Essex. Lieut. E. W. Hubbard, 3d Artillery, has been detailed to duty at the State University of Nevada, Reno, Nev., relieving Lieut. Wm. R. Hamilton, 5th Artillery, who is ordered to join his battery.

Grain and Cotton Markets. Furnished by W. B. Hibbs & Co., bankers and brokers, 1427 F st., members New York stock exchange, correspondents Messrs. Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., New York.



Baltimore Markets.

BALTIMORE, June 21.—Flour dull—western super, \$2.50a\$\$2.75; do. extra, \$3.00a\$\$3.75; do. family, \$4.00a\$\$4.00; winter wheat patent, \$4.50a\$\$4.70; spring do., \$4.10a\$\$4.30; spring wheat straight, \$3.85 a\$4.00—receipta, 4.024 barrels; exports, 7.776 barrels. Wheat quiet and easy—spot and month, 76%a 76%; July, 76a70%; August, 69a69%; September, 68%a65%—receipta, 1,031 bushels; exports, none; stock, 300,650 bushels; sales, 140,000 bushels—southern wheat by sample, 73a78. Corn easy—spot, nonth and July, 25%a29; August, 29%a29%; September, 29%a29%; steamer mixed, 27%a274%—receigts, 110,637 bushels; exports, 112,991 bushels; stock, 1,034,633 bushels; sales, 54,600 bushels—southern white corn, 31; do. yellow, 31½a32. Outs casier—No. 2 white, 23%a26%; No. 2 mixed, 22a 23%—receipts, 63,846 bushels; exports, none; stock, 28,334 bushels. Rye steady—No. 2 nearby, 38a 38%; No. 2 western, 38%a38%—receipts, 4,675 bushels; exports, none; stock, 150,128 bushels. Hay firm for best grades—choic timothy, \$13,50a\$\$14,00. Grain freights very quiet, demand light—steam to Liverpool per bushel, 2d. July, 3d. August; Cork for orders per quarter, 2a,44d. June, 2a,44d.a 2a,6d. July, 2a,9d. August. Sagar strong—granuiated, 4.83. Butter steady—fancy creamery, 15a18; do. infliction, 194; do. medium, 94; do. small, 94. Whishy-31,27a51,28 per gallon for foliahed goods in car loads; \$1,29a\$1,20 per gallon for foliahed goods in car loads; \$1,29a\$1,20 per gallon for foliahed goods in car loads; \$1,29a\$1,20 per gallon for foliahed goods in car loads; \$1,29a\$1,20 per gallon for foliahed goods in car loads; \$1,29a\$1,20 per gallon for foliahed goods in car loads; \$1,29a\$1,20 per gallon for foliahed goods in car loads; \$1,29a\$1,20 per gallon for foliahed goods in car loads; \$1,29a\$1,20 per gallon for foliahed goods in car loads; \$1,29a\$1,20 per gallon for foliahed goods in car loads; \$1,29a\$1,20 per gallon for foliahed goods in car loads; \$1,29a\$1,20 per gallon for foliahed goods in car loads; \$1,29a\$1,20 per gallon for foliahed go

A Reaction Toward Weakness Prevailed in Wall Street.

REALIZING SALES THE MAIN CAUSE

Although a London Holiday and

Gold Shipments Helped.

GENERAL MARKET REPORTS

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

NEW YORK, June 21.-London prices this morning were about on a parity with the local closing level, but no new business was reported at that center.

The holiday tomorrow was largely responsible for the lack of interest abroad, but sentiment is reported to be still favorable to improvement.

The prospects of liberal gold shipments during the week had an adverse influence on prices during the morning, the opening hour reflecting concessions to all departments. The total outflow is variously estimated to be between \$2,000,000 and \$5,000. 000, but the former amount is probably the more accurate.

The shipments thus far recorded have not detracted from the treasury supply, and a fair proportion of the present need will be supplied from private sources. The outflow of gold at a time when international strade balances are in favor of the United States is not a serious matter.

This view subsequently helped to restore prices, and in many instances substantial fractional gains were recorded.

The reports of crop conditions in the west came in about this juncture also, and added incentive to the improvement. The Granger roads were especially active under the influence of these reports. The announcement of a probable refund-ing of the Northwestern loan had a bene-ficial influence on the same group of se-

The refunding of high rate bonds is likely to find favor in many instances and may be the chief incentive to aggressive stock improvement during the summer.

The Northern Pacific issues reflected further realizing sales this morning, but sub-

sequently became steady under an im-proved demand.

The probable election of ex-Secretary Lamont to the presidency of this road is re-lied upon to inspire further activity in its

recurities.

The actual announcement of the success ful execution of a plan formulated in the interest of harmony with the Great Northern is expected almost daily. The prospect of Western Union wires be-The prospect of Western Union wires being retained for the purpose of transmitting stock exchange quotations is having a beneficial influence on the shares of that

the entire Gould group, and its termina-tion should be generally beneficial.

The industrial shares seemed to hesitate and to lack sympathy with the general market. Sugar and Chicago Gas, while not justifying a reputation for weakness, wer not very strong. Realizing sales were especially conspicu-

This controversy has been hanging over

company.

ous in both these properties, but the prices of neither suffered materially.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL The following are the opening, the highest and the lowest and the closing prices of the New York stock market today, as reported by Corson & Macartney, members New York stock exchange. Correspondents, Messrs, Moore & Schley, No. 8) Broadway,

Canada Southern...... Canada Pacific...... C. C. & St. Louis chicago, B. & Q... Chicago Anorthwestern Chicago Gas. C. M. & St. Paul. C. M. & St. Paul. Chicago, R.I. & Pacific. 11.8% 71 61% 138% 70% 59 C. M. & St. Faut. Chicago, R.I. & Paoille, 102 11 Chicago, St. Paul, M.&O 59 613 1663 1663 1523 Del . Lack. & W Delaware & Hudson.... ing ing ing Lake Shore..... Louisville & Nashville. 18% 821 101 145 413 8234 102 81%

10½ 24¾ 6½ 58¾ 15¾ 63% 10 % 24 % 6 % 58 % 15 % 83 % enn. Coal & Iron. . S. Leather, pfd..... 24 24

Washington Stock Exchange.

25%

New Jersey Central.... New York Central.....

Southern Ry., pfd. Phila. Traction ...

exas Pacific.

Washington Stock Exchange.

Sales—regular call—12 o'clock m.—Metropolitan Railroad scrip, \$48.16 at 108; \$139.08 at 1084; \$14.75 at 108. Metropolitan Railroad B's, \$400 at 109. Columbia Title Insurance, 100 at 50 cents; 100 at 50 cents; 100 at 50 cents; 100 at 50 cents; 100 at 40 cents; 100 at 45 cents; 100 at 47 cents; 100 at 11½; 5 at 11½; 25 at 11½; 16 at 11½; 10 a

Government Bonds. Quotations reported by Corson & Macart-

